THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN SUNK.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost,

NAMES OF PERSONS REPORTED SAVED.

List of a Portion of the Lost.

STATEMENT BY THE CLERK.

THE SCENE BEFORE and AFTER THE DISASTER

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1860.

The steamer Lady Elgin, in the Lake Superior Line, which left here last night, was run into by the schooner Augusta, off Wankegan, at 21 o'clock this morning. The steamer sunk in twenty minutes in 300 feet of

Only seventeen persons are known to be saved, including the clerk, steward, and porter.

From 350 to 460 persons are said to have been or board, and among them were the Black Yagers, the Green Yagers and Rifles, and several tire companies of

Milwankee, who were on a visit to this city. Col. Lumeden, of The New-Orleans Picayune, and family, were on board, and are supposed to be among

the lost At the time of the accident, the schooner was sailing

at the rate of eleven miles an hour. The steaming McQueen left this morning for the

ecene of the disaster. NAMES OF THE PERSONS REPORTED SAVED. The names of those saved, as far as known, are as

32. FREDERICK SNYDER.

33. J. H. WILLARD.

34. H. W. GUNEISON.

35. PETER WALSH.

38. BRIDGET KEROE.

42. FREDERICK FEL

39. JOHN ROSSITER.

40. E. DEBAR.

MEYER.

waukee.

43. E. J. Powers.

47. Mrs. SIMONDS.

48. GEORGE DAVIS.

Chicago.

du Lac.

45. TERRY CROTHER.

16. PATRICK MEYER, Fire-

49. PATRICK MEYERS OF

50. JACOB COOKE of Fond

51. Lieut. GEO, HARTSUFF

53. A German Woman

name unknown.

54. JOHN JACOBSON

of Zonackmack.

52. JAMES ROGERS.

New-York.

55. PETER WALSH.

36, WM. LEVYER.

follows:

1. H. G. CARYL, Clerk. |29. ISAAC KINGSLEY, 2. FRED. RICE, Steward. 30. Mr. BURKE and wife.

3. LDWIN WESTLAKE, 31. JOHN MCKINLEY. Porter.

4. EGRERT GORE. 5. THOMAS MURPEY. 6. THOMAS CUMMINGS.

7. MICHAEL CONNER. S. JOHN E. HOBART of 37. FRED. DEVERCERY,

Milwankee. 9. TIM O'BRYEN. 10. W. A. DAVUES.

11. WILDMAN MILLS Of 41. JAMES ROGERS. Ohio. 12. LYMAN UPDIKE OF

Waupan. 13. H. INGRAHAM, member 44. Mrs. Elvers of Milof the Canadian Par-

liament. 14. CHARLES MAY. 15. MICHAEL MCGRATH.

16. PETER WALCH. 17. GEORGE FURLONG. 18. WM. ELWOOD.

19. JOHN REGAN. 20. WM. DENAR.

21. JAMES MCMANUS. 22. JOHN MURRAY. 23. FREDERICK HALPIER,

24. JOHN ROPER. 25. T. PRITCHARD.

26. John Eventuon and 27. JOHN DOYLE.

28. Mr. WALDO.

NAMES OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE ABOARD THE STEAMER. The following persons left the Tremont House last

evening, and took passage on the Lady Elgin: F. A. LUMSDEN, wife, two children, and survant, of New-Orleans. W. GARTH and wife, Miss ANNA GARTH, and Miss

AMANDA GARTH, of Paris, Illinois. P. F. HALL and lady, of Aurora, Illinois.

Mr. SERVIELBEN OF EITH OF SNUTH & SERVIELERS T. C. HANA.

Mr. PEARCE of the firm of GOODMAN & PEARCE. Mrs. BARROW.

ISAAC KINGSLEY of Milwaukee.

JAMES COSGROVE.

Mr. FITZPATRICK of Kenosha Wisconsin. Mrs. KETTS and four children.

Mr. Boxp and two children.

JAMES BELLOWS of Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

A. BUCKINGHAM.

J. C. POLLARD and lady, of Milwaukes.

J. FITZGERALD and lady, of Milwaukee. MICHAEL GONEGAN and lady, of Mil waukee. HERBERT INGRAHAM, member of Parliament and proprietor of The London Illustrated News, and his

ON HERRERT. EDWARD WHITE

FARNY BURNS.

CHARLES SMITH of Chicago.

GEORGE MORTON of Superior City. GEe. L. SIMPSON of Joliet.

Mr. Locke of Sheboygan. OTTO LEVERINCE and wife,

Mr. NICKEL.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Milwaukee.

JOHN HORAN, Deputy U. S. Marshal for Wisconsin None of the abovenamed have yet been heard of.

The books and papers of the steamer are all lost. After the collision, the steamer floated south to Wi-

netka, where she sank. STATEMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOAT.

The clerk makes the following statement: The Lady Eigin left the port of Chicago at half-pas The Lady Eigin left the port of Chicago at half-past eleven o clock for Lake Superior. Among the passengers were the Union Geard, of Milwackee, composing a part of some two hundred and fifty excursionists from that city. At about half-past two o'clock this morning the schooner Augusta, of Oswego, came in collision with the Lady Eigin, when about tan miles from shore. The vestel struck the steamer at the inid-ships gargway on the larboard side. The two vessels seems and intend to the contract of the contra ships gargway on the larboard side. The two vessels separated metantly, and the augusta drifted by in the darkness. At the moment of the collision there was music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crush all was stilt, and in half an hour the steamer sank. I passed through the cabins. The ladics were pule, but silent. There was not a cry as a shirk, no cound but the rule of the steam and The ladice were pale, but silent. There was not a cry or a shrick—no sound but the rust of the secan and the surge of the heavy sen. Whather they were not fully aware of the danger, or whether their appalling situation made them speechless I cannot tell. A boat was lowered at once, with the design of going round upon the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but leaks. leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some pe sin possessed himself of one of them, and we were powerless to manage the boat. We succeeded once in reaching the wheel, but were quickly drifted away and thrown upon the beach at Winciks. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained thirteet persons, all of whom were saved. The other bors eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive, the four others being drowned at the beach. Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work, the first having been being drewned at the beach. Before I left the steamer the engine had cessed to work, the fires having been extinguished. The force and direction of the whold was such that the boats and fragments of the wrock wers driven up the lake, and would reach the shorn in the vicibity of Winetka. As I sto d upon the beach, hopelessly tooking back upon the route we had dritted, I could see in the gray of the morning objects floating upon the water, and smelmes I thought human beings strateging with the water.

struggling with the water.

H. G. CARYL, Clerk of Lady Elgiu.

THE STEAMER LADY ELGIN.

FACTS CONCERNIAG HER AND HER CAPTAIN.

Mr. Ed wards, who lived for a number of years on the shores of Lake Michigan, has kindly furnished us with sundry particulars in regard to the ill-fated steamer Lady Elgin and her captain. They will no doubt be read with lively interest in connection with the lose of that unfortunate craft and her immense human freight. The Lady Elgin was built in Canada about nine or ten years ago, and named after the wife of the then Governor-General of British america, Lord Elgin. She was a side-wheel mail steamer, of about 300 feet in lergth and 1 000 time burden. She was a fast and favorite boat and went on three or four excursions annually. For the first five years after her constructional contents of the canadian. haverite boat, and went on three or four excursions annually. For the first five years after her construction the Lady Elgin was employed in the Canadian traffic of the lakes, and earned the mails along the northern shores, while the Grand Trunk Rulway, which now performs that service, was yet incomplete,

or even in embrye. Four or five years ago she was jurchased by Hubbard. Spencer & Co. of Chicago, to whom she belonged till the calendity which it is our prinful duty to record to-day put an end to the history of her new tragically famous career. When she passed into the hands of the Chicago firm of Hubbard, Spencer & Co. Cart. John When her same has committed. & Co., Capt. John W Ison became her commander, in which post be continued up to the time of her loss, and it is to be feared that he has undoustedly shared ber melaneholy fate. Capt. When was a gentleman of ten years experience in the navigation of the upper lakes, a fine, off-band, and vigilant man, and a popular commander among travelers on Lakes Mistigar and Superior. He was also a man of family, his family

resleing in Chicago.

Since the Lady Elgin became the property of her Since the Lady Eigh became the property of nor last owner she has been engaged in the travel but ween Chicago and Bayfield, on Lake Superior, about 100 miles from the head of navigation of that iniand sea. She used to call at the most prominent ports and harbors lying between Chicago and Bayfield, to land and receive mails, passengers, specie and other freight. This last was in a great measure copper on the downwerd trips, the products of the mines of the giant of the lakes. The ports at which she always stopped were Marquette, Portage-Enry, Copper Harbor, Ea-gle River, and Ontonagon, and on her last and fatal trip she had passed all of these places, and had, there-fore, a vast number of passengers on board.

The Lady Elgin used to make three similar excur-

sions aroundly, to the one in which she was engaged at the time of her loss. The last was invariably the one on which she conveyed the largest number of excursionsts and passengers. It was on the last excursion trip of the season she was employed when she met with her calamitous and unlooked for fate. It is believed that the Lady Elejn was insured, but this is not lieved that the Lady Elgin was insured, but this is not

F. P. LUMSDEN OF NEW-ORLEANS. It is stated in our dispatch that Mr. F. P. Lumsden of The N. O. Picayane, with his family, were among the lest by the accident to the Lady Elgiu.

Mr. Lumsden was a native of North Carolina, and at

the time of his death was but ween lifty and fifty-live years of age. He went to New-Orleans about thirty years ago, where he followed his profession as a practicel printer; he subsequently formed a business of partnership with C. W. Kendall, and established Th N. O. Picayane, which paper is recognized as one of the leading journals of the Southern States. Mr. Lumrden's connection with The Picayane continued uninterrupted from the day of its establishment until his decease; toe exceptions being short pleasure-trips into the interior of the country, and similar to that on which he met his untimely death. His partner, Mr. Which he met he untimely death. His partner, sir-Kendall, on the contrary, was an extensive traveler in the capacity of correspondent of *The Picagune*, and was in Texas during her border troubles which re-sulted in hostilities with Mexico. Mr. Kendall con-tinued his travels to Mexico, and remained there from the opening to the closing of the war. His contribu-tions giving the details of the war, under the non-de-lance of Mustana were extensively read through plume of "Mustang," were extensively read through out the country, and were instrumental in obtaining a large circulation for the paper, and a favorable noto riety for its proprietors. Mr. Lumsden had an amiable wife, and a son foarteen years of age, both of whom, i wife, and a son fourteen years of age, both of whom, it is feared, were with him at the time of his death, and shared the fate of the husband and father. During the last few years Mr. Lumsden's participation in the direction of The Preayane has been somewhat finited by a charge in the title of the firm and a rearrangement of its executive department the chief duty devolving on Mr. Holbrook, its managing partner.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1860. In addition to these reported lost yesterday, are the

following: FRANK CHANDEBLAIN, Mrs. SARAH B. NEWCOM Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, Mrs. Susan Hanlon, Miss Ann Bulger, Patrick Hanlon, Wm. Foley, Paul FOLEY, EDWARD MALONE, JAMES MALONE, DANIEL O'LEARY and child, STEPHEN CUDDY, JAS. GILVERY, OTTO LEVERING and son, Miss AMELIA LEDDER and niece, Chas. B. McLaughlin, Thos. Eviston and wife, BESSIE FANNING, ALICE POLLARD, JOHN O. POLLARD, WM. HAYES, Mrs. JOHN JERVIS, Miss AGNES KEAUGH, MARY C DUFFIE, Mrs. WILLIAM HANLON and three children, George P. Arnold, Mr. Johnson, G. F. Oakley, the wife of Capt. Barry of the Union Guards, Thos. Bohan, wife and child, Jno. Kelly, and Policemen Dewers, Smith, Delaney, Schecker, Hoffern, and Rice, the latter with his whole family Antoine Rice, Michael Murphy, N. McGrath, Martin Deoley, Frank Casper, Wm. Wilson, Mr. Ralpn, Jas. Smith, D. Downer, Mr. Moushan, daughter and son, Samuel Brown, Kate Fanning, Mr. O'Neil, Terrence Conley, Alderman Crilley and family, C. McCormick and sister. C. O'Brien and family, John O'Grady and wife, Mr. Rooney, A. Carbitt, Constable Fahey, John Horan, Stephen Hoff, Hugh McGany, Constable Burhus, Edward Burke, George Churchill, Wm. Churchill, Chas. Ergets, Edw'd Warner, Chas Johnson, R. E. Commonford, Moritz Parsons Mr Fitzgerald and eister, Peter Lynch, Mr. Pomeroy Thomas Sheehan, wife, and two children, John Cos grove, James Smith, Henry Parsons, F. Hamier, Thos. Neville, Philip Best, Patrick Coulsy, James Coulsy, Samuel A. Dewner, Ei Pluckington, Harry Bishop, Augustus Bishop, Patrick Welch, Mr. Keefer.

All the above are of Milwankee.

Bridget Foley, L. T. Minston and wife, Margaret Cond, Bridget Cond, of Chicago. Elena Cullen and Elizabeth McLaughlin of Water

No accurate list or number of the persons on board an be given, but the following is estimated as nearly

Regular passengers 50
Steamer's onew 55
Of these, but 98 are saved.

Capt. Malott of the schooner Augusta states that when be first discovered the steamer's lights, both red and bright, he supposed her to be from quarter to half a mile distant, and steering N. E., it was raining very hard at the time; we kept our vessel on her cours East by South until we saw a collision was probable, when we put the helm hard up; cruck the steamer two or three minutes afterwar is, just abafa the raddle-box, on the port side; the eteamer kept on her course, her engine in fall motion, headed the Augusta around north, alongside the teamer, but they got separated in about a minute, when the Augusta fell in the trough of the sea; all the head gear, jib-boom, and stauncheons, were carried away. We took in sail, and cleared away anchor, supposing the vessel would fill. After clearing the wreck, and got up the foressel, we succeeded in getting

the steamer in five minutes after the collision. Mr. Beman, second mate, states that at half-past 2 a quall struck us; five minutes more, saw the lights of the vessel one point off port bow. I sung out hard a-port; the vessel seemed to pay no attention, and struck us just forward of the paddle-box, larboard side, tearing off the wheel, and cutting through the guards into the cabin and hull. We were steering N. W. by W., a point to windward. Our course at that time was N. W. After striking us, the vessel hung for a moment, and then got clear. I went below to see what damage was done, and when I got back the ves

before the wind, and stood for land. We lost sight of

When the intelligence of the loss of the steamer with the excursion party reached Milwankee yesterday, it spread like wildfire throughout the city. The telegraph office was thronged all day with relatives and friends of those on board. Many who presented dispatches were in tears and the most intensa anxiety and excitement was manifested in the countenances of all. In the First Ward of that city, it is said there is scarcely a house or place of business, which has not

logt some inmate or employee.

All the survivors unite in according to Capt. John Wilson, commander, praise for his great bravery and laring throughout. He was foremost in confronting the danger, and cornest for the safety of the passengers. He was drowned within a bundred feet of shore.

Nearly one hundred persons arrived within 50 yards of the beach, but were swept back by the returning waves, and lost. Up to 9 o'clock to-night, only 21 bodies have been recovered, most of which have been recognized by friends as those of residents of Mil

Movements of Judge Bouglas, The Sunday Mercury announces on authority the Senator Douglas will not visit this city at all, for fear of taxing his voice. He will proceed to New-York.

On the 4th inst. a great republican meeting wa eld on Prairie Creek, Logan Co., Illinois. Six thous and persons were there; speeches were made by Judge Trumbell and others.

THE ORANGE TROUBLE AT TORONTO.

The Duke of Newcastle Complains of Deceit.

THE APOLOGY OF THE MAYOR.

A RECONCILIATION.

ANOTHER OFFENSIVE DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 9, 1860. The Orange difficulties in this city, which had been regarded as almost finally settled, have been opened again in a remarkable manner. The city is filled with extraordinary rumors of past troubles and impending disorders, most of which, when sifted, prove wholly unfounded.

The exact order of events, as narrated by the highest authorities on each side, is as follows: Before the arrival of the Royal party, the Duke of Newcastle had been assured by the Mayor of Toronto that no arch with Orange decorations would be met by the Prince of Wales.

This assurance was the result of a conference between the Mayor and the Grand Master of the order, in which the latter had agreed to set aside the proposed portrait of King William crossing the Beyne, as well as an objectionable inscription, which were the only two doubtful features of the arch. But at the last moment the Mayor discovered that the portrait of King William was to be retained, and dispatched a verbal message to the Duke to inform him of the change. This message was never delivered.

The Duke, believing that all obstacles were re moved, authorized the landing and passed in procession with the Prince through the city. As they drew near the Orange arch the Prince caught sight of the portrait of William, and indicated it to the Duke, who was riding backward, and therefore failed to promptly detect it.

Had the Duke been warned before the carriage was we'll under the arch, he would have checked his course, and taken another road, but it was too late. On Friday evening the Duke sent for the Mayor, and reproached him in bitter terms for the supposed deceit, and demanding at the same time full explanations and apologies. The next morning, baying received no response, he dispatched, at 11 o'clock, the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1830.

Sir: I deeply regret that you have not thought fit to send any explanation of the occurrence of which I made complaint to you hast evening. I would not willingly revert to any cause of offense, after the most magnificent and warm-hearted reception which the Prince of Wales met in the city yesterday, but there are the country to everlowed without loss are matters which cannot be overlooked without loss of honor and position.

You distinctly informed me that the transparency of

William III, was removed, and one of the Prince of Wales substituted. I relied upon your word, and th consequence was that the Prince was thereby led into coing what I had distinctly informed you be would As the levee is announced to be held at this house, no

alteration will be made, but I hope you will see propriety of not attending it, so long as your part in this matter is unexplained and no reparation offered,

I am str. year year obsdient servant. NEWCASTLE. matter is unexplained and no reparation offered.

I am sit, year very chediont servant. NEWOASTLE.

To the Wershipful, the Mayor of Toresto.

P. S.—I reopen my letter to say that yours has been this moment (11 o'clock) received. I trust the result of the meeting may be satisfactory, but I am sure you will

feel that the reparation must precede any further com-The letter alluded to in the above postscript, is

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

My Lond Duky—In consequence of the very painting interview your Grace did me the honor of holding with me had evening respecting the portrait of King William IIId., which has been placed on the archerected by the Orangmen of this city, and which was to have been dispensed with, and one of his royal Highness the Prince of Wales adopted for it; and respecting also the communication specifying the prohis Excellency the Governor-General a few days since his Excellency the Governor-General a few days since, and which was permitted to remain uncontradicted, either by the latter communication to his
Excellency or by any personal statement, I have convened the Council for this morning at 9], when I trust
to be enabled to make an explanation and apology to
your Grace and to His Excellency which I hops may
be accepted as satisfactory. I should have he'd this
meeting last night but I could find neither clerks or
presenting and I was told I should have had greater stencers and I was told I should have had great difficulty in fit ding the members.

I have the hear to be, my Lord Duks, your Green's most of dient and humble servant,

ADAM WILSON, Mayor

In consequence of the Duke's admonition, the Mayor and Council did not attend the Levee. The statement is current here that they did attend and were repulsed, but this is incorrect. In answer to the Duke's letter, the following was sent by the

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 8, 1860. MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 8, 1860.

My LORD DUKE: Adverting to the interview which Your Grace did me the honor of holding with me last evening, on the subject of the transpareacy of King William III., on the Orangemen's arch in this city, and the letter which I had the honor of addressing to his Excellency the Governor General, stating that such a deceration was not to have been placed there, I am now desirous of acknowledging to Your Grace that I ought most undoubtedly to have stated the change which was subsequently proposed to be made, and which was subsequently proposed to be made, and which was stated facturally and although the Reman Catholics were quite posed to be made, and which was afterward in a made, and although the Reman Catholics were quite willing to acquieste, and did acquiesce in the altera-tion, it was, nevertheless, only due to your Grace and o his Excellency that such a deviation from the understood arrangement should have been promptly transmitted. And looking back to what I have done from milted. And looking back to what I have done from the present view of matters, it may appear that it was presumptuous on my part to judge whether your Grace or his Excellency would or would not have exteemed this deviation as of that consequence which

has now assumed. There has been much difficulty in arranging satisfaction There has been much difficulty in arranging satisfactorily the late threatening and serious state of affairs here, and I trust I have not been wanting in my efforts to bring about this pleasing result. It is painful to me, therefore, to feel that I have, even unintentionally, failed in discharging my duty in this particular. But it is infinitely more painful to me to think that your Grace should think that I have omitted to communicate this information from any unworthy motive, or for the purpose of compromising his Koyal Highness the Prince of Wales, your Grace, or his Excellency the Governor-General, or even for the sake of compliseence toward any portion of my felloweitizers. I can affely appeal to any one who knows me, and who, I am sure, will satisfy your Grace, that I would not, unless I were to depart from the whole tenor of my life, act in the manner to which your Grace alluded to last evening; but I admit again that much does appear in what has occurred to have our Grace alliaded to last evening; but I admit again hat much does appear in what has occurred to have nainced you Grace to form too atrong opinion which your Grace gave expression to on the occasion in question. I have now only to implore your Grace that whatever omission or offense I may me chargeable with, it may not be visited in any manner upon this nest loyal city, for as toward your Grace and his Explerey I am along to blame.

ollency I am alone to blame.

I have the hencr to be, my Lord Doke, your Grace's most obe
act, boundle servar.

ADAM WILSON, Mayor.
To his Grace the Disk of New CATLE, Segretar For the Colo

The Duke replied thus:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, Sth Sept., 1860. SIR: I am so sincerely auxious that all the painfu vents of the last few days should be at once and for wer turied in oblivion, and nothing remembered but he heart-stirring scenes which lust night proclaimed to the world the unanimous and eathusiastic loyalty of the heart-stirring scenes which last night proclaimed to the world the quantum and enflusionate loyally of the City of Terente, that it is a relief to my mind to fiel that I can, without any sucritics of duy to the Prince of Wales, accept the apolocy which is offered by your letter just received. In this spirit I will not continue a discussion which must have been so painful to you, and has certainly been so less to me. But I must point out to you that it was your letter which really gave an obnoxious character to the traceparency of William the HIId. Nobody can object to are presentation, in itself of one of the most illustrious of our Kings, but when you informed me that transparency was the removed by the Orangemena s an acknowledge. party symbol, it at once assumed the objectionable fea-ing of the display which I had advised the Prince not to countenance, and its restoration made it impossible

for the Prince to pass under the arch without violating the terms of my letter to the Governor General. I can only hope that from this moment all differences may as completely vasish from the minds of others as they will from that of, Sir, your very obedient servant, NEWCASTLE.

If the tone of the Mayor's letters had been less abject, they would undoubtedly have been quite as satisfactory, and perhaps more acceptable. The difficulty was, however, considered as settled, and it was arranged that the city officials should be presented to the Prince on Monday, to compensate for their exclusion on Saturday.

Te-day, however, new complications have arisen, which may possibly bring the Toronto visit to an abrupt termination. On driving to church, the Duke and the Prince avoided the Orange arch by choosing a circuitous road. In retaliation, the Orangemen, as soon as this fact became known. hung out partisan banners from the arch which is on the opposite corner to the church, and covered with emblems of their order. When the visitors emerged from church, threatening shouts and jeers against the Duke were mingled with cheers for the Prince, and were of course unnoticed. A considerable excitement was aroused and still continues, but this produces little concern among those whom the people declare to be its causers. The Duke of Newcastle expresses perfect indifference to mobs, and their movements find serious cause for complaint only in the affair of the

The Prince to-morrow visits Collingwood, or Lake Huron, traversing a line of country in which Orangeism predominates. On Wednesday morning he takes leave of Toronto, unless new demonstrations make it necessary for him to depart before. This, however, is not now considered probable.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT

The Hungarian Programme.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT BIZZO.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech.

ANOTHER MASSACRE BY MUSSULMANS.

The steamer Prince Albert, whose arrival at St. John's we announced on Thursday morning last, reached this port yesterday. We give some additional intelligence centained in the latest papers brought by

The Saxonia, from New-York, arrived at Southamp-

The following is all the news in the papers to hand:

The following is slit the news in the papers to hand:
Capt. Miller, formerly of the steamship America,
dled at Liverpool on the 24th ult.
Rome, Aug. 27.—The Pope is said to have expressed
to the Duke of Grammost his readiness to agree to the
proposal of the Italian Confederation.
Parts Aug. 27.—Count Mallineau, First Secretary
of the Austrian Embassy, will act as Chargé d'Affaires
during the absence of Prince Metternich, who is about
to proceed to his estate in Bohemia, on six wesks' leave
of absence.

to proceed to his estate in Bohemia, on six weeks' leave of absence.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Although the Ministers declared, in the last sitting of the Committee of twenty-one members of the Council of the Empire, that the Government have no objection to the Hungarian programme being discussed and submitted to the vote of the Committee, it is nevertheless certain that the German party is preparing a miled to the vote of the Committee, it is never the less certain that the German party is preparing a counter programme, to be also submitted for discussion by the Council of the Empire, assembled in full sitting. M. Voutlschen will present the report in the name of the minority of the Committee, while Count name of the minority of the Committee, wante Count Clam Martinez is the reporter of the majority. It is expected that the full sitting of the Council of the Empire will not be resumed before the 1st of Septem

Empire will not be resumed before the let of September, as the struggle between the minority and majority of the Committee will decide the future destinies of the empire. The reporters have demanded a full week for drawing up a report of such great importance.

Massina, Aug. 24.—The two Neapolitan brigules of Melenderza and Bregadette have surrendared at discretion. We are masters of their arms, artillery, horses, and material of war and of the Fort of Bizzo. The above confirms the telegram from Palermo published this morning, and this is official.

Parts, Aug. 27.—The Sultan, in authorizing his Em-

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Sultan, in authorizing his Em-PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Suttan, in authorized by Eastern the Paris to sign the protocol of the 3d inst. which is to be converted into a Convention, imposed the condition that the protocol should contain no hing that might involve the idea of foreign intervention in the interior affairs of Turkey. It was for that reason that the wishes of the great Powers respecting the that the wishes of the great Powers respecting the measures to be taken for ameliorating the condition of the Christian subjects of the Ports were em-bodied in a second and separate protocol. This protocol, by the distinct reservation of the Turk-ish Embassador, was not to be inserted in the Convention. Russia, nevertheless insisted that the Convention should recall and confirm the promise given by the Ports at the Congress of Paris in forces of the

by the Porte at the Congress of Paris in favor of the Christians. The Divan refused to accede to this demand, which it declared would constitute an act of intervention in the interior administration of Turkey The Porte, however, declared that, acting in full exer cies of its severeign independence, it will use every ef-fort to fulfill the wishes of the Christian powers. These preliminaries have delayed the signature of the Con-vention, upon which, however, the powers have now

come to agreement.

London, Monday Evening.—The funds to-day are inactive but firm; the market being rather more favorinactive but firm; the market being rather more favorable. Consols have experienced an improvement of 1-16 to 1 per cent. In British Railway stocks an immediate advance of 1 to 1 per cent has taken place. Corsols closed very firm at 92 15-16 #03. Soares steadily improved, and closed very firm at above rates. Stock rather scarce. Canadian and French firmer.

PARIS, Monday.—3,20 p. m.—The Bourse remains inanimate. Renice opened firm at 68f. 25z, but aforwards declined to 68f. 15z, or 10 centimes lower than on Saturday.

n Saturday.

The Mondeur publishes the speech of the Emperor a reply to the address from the Chamber of Commerce

in reply to the address from the Chamber of Commerce of Lycns. His Majesty said:

"I thank you for the manner in which you appreciate my effects to angment the prosperity of France. Solely occupied with the general interests of the country. I scorn all that can offer an obstacle to their development. Therefore, the anjust detrust excited beyond the frontiers, as well as the exaggerate I alarms of telfish interests at home, find me insensible. Nothing will make me deviate from the path of mederation and justice which I have to this day pursued, and which maintains France at that degree of grandeur and prosperity which Providence has assigned her in the world. Give yourselves up, therefore, with confidence to works of peace. Our destinies are in our own hands. France gives in Europe the impulse of all great and generous ideas. She bows not before the influence of evil ones but when she is degenerating, luence of evil ones but when she is degenerating and believe, that with God's assistance, she shall no

legenerate under my dynas'y."
The weather in France is magnificent; and, if it coninues to keep up for a fortnight, an extraordinary fine intage may be expected.

The sacristry of the Church of Notre Dame, Paris, had been robbed of valuables to the amount of 25,000 francs, including the valuable diamond cross presented by the Emperor on the occasion of the baptism of the

rines Imperial.

A violent storm had done serious injury to the vines the vicinity of Turin. There had been a severe snow storm near Rouen. A Trieste telegram of the 24th says letters from Regusa, speak of a sanguinary collision at Gasko in in the Herzegovina. The Mussulmans attacked the Christines and massecred even women and children. The authorities were unable to prevent it.

SYRIA.

SYRIA.

Advices from Smyrna, of the 12th, state that the Turkish steam convette Ismir had put into that port on the previous day, on her way from the coast of Syria to Constantinople, having on board Kurschid Pasha, ex-Governor of Beyrout, whom Foad Pash, after a n inute investigation, had found guilty of high treason. GREECE.

According to advice from Athens, M. Bossaris, the Greek Minister of War, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the King having refused to give the Life and the several propositions which he had had before him. THE TWO SIGILIES. A disputch from Palermo, given in our first edition, Company.

stating that Regulo capitulated on the 2Net, cannot be received with implicit confidence. An official disease from Naples, dated at half-past 4 Thursday evening,

asys:

"The troops that are defending Reggio retreated, after a rigorous comeat, into the fort which is in course of construction, and cannot long hold out. An obstinate conflict then cosned with Brigant's Brigade, occupying Plale. The engagement continued again this morning, at 4 o'clock."

morning, at 4 o'clock."

Under the head of "Latest," the Patric of last evening simply states, "Dispatches from somthern "Italy inform as that disembarkations in Calabria "still go on. G. ribaldi had invested the citaded of "Reggio."

unts from Naples of the 23d report that the

Accounts from Naples of the 23d report that the King's Government was sending more troops into Calabria. Doubt is thrown on the story of 4,000 Calabrian having joined the Garibaldians.

MM. Paternostro, Campanile, and Cortex, have arrived at Turio, having been expelled from Sicily by M. Crispi. Their expulsion is ascribed to their entertaining ideas of pushing on to immediate annexation. The Chevalier Piola, a Sardinian officer, who discharged the functions of State for the Navy in the Sicilian Ministry has given in his resignation, which has been accepted. It is reported, on the other hand, that Mr. Vacca, the commander of the Monaica, who was not on board her the night the Veloce tried to cut her out of the harbor of Naples, is gone to join Garibaldi, and it is thought he will hold a high command in the Dictator's fleet.

the Dictator's fleet.

Accounts from Turin mer tion that a train containing
450 volunteers arrived at Genon at midnight of the 23d
from Parma Piedmontese soldiers were in waiting at the station, and trade them retrace their steps.

The Turin Opinione publishes a private dispatch from Naples confirming the intelligence of the capture both of the town and eastle of Reggio by Garibaldi. It adds that at Foggia, the capital of the Capitanata, a Provisional Government has been instituted.

General Del Besco was at Monteleone, with the Neapolitan forces.

Before leaving Faro, Garibaldi issued the following

A Few Words to the Officers and Soldiers OF THE ARMY.—Among the qualities which ought to predominate in the Italian army, beside bravery, is the amiability which attracts and secures the affection of sedders. It is hardly possible that brave and beloved officers should not obtain from soldiers the discipline, subordination and clan necessary in difficult circumstances, and, above all, the firmness which is nacessary stances, and, above all, the transess which is necessary to support the fatigue of a long campaign. Moreover, they ought to maintain the constancy which almost always decides victory during battles. With harsbness they may obtain evere discipline; but it is batter to obtain it in a kind manner, and with due influence. True valor is siways the concomitant of magnanimity.

A brave Italian must be magnasimous with all, and especially with those with whom he sojourns.

This war of emancipation so nobly commenced by you is indebted for its success to the heroism and sym.

pathy of the people. The movement which from Parco brought as to Gibil-Rossa, and from Gibil-Rossa to Palermo—namely, that which seewed the liberation of the Sicilian capital—produced, I say, that splendid result, because the energy could not be aware of it in spite of its numerous spies. This fact was the result of the affection of the Sicilian people for the holy cause we defend, and of the honorable behavior of our soldiery

defend, and of the honorable behavior of our soldiery toward the inhabitants.

Especial attention ought to be paid in order to secure concord between all the Italian provinces. Unhappily this truth, a though recognized by all, has been practiced but by a few. The Italians of the North, more accustomed to the clang of arms, proud of victories already gained over the enemies of Italy, should fracturize with the younger soldiers of the South. They ought to share with them their experience, so as to embolden them by a friendly association. They ought to remember, above all, that in the recent campaigns Italy has seen, she can count upon all her sons without exception. She can countre herself that Italian bravery has shone forth at all pariods of history ian bravery has shone forth at all periods of history-in the cold plains of Lombardy, Piedmont, and Venice as well as upon the lava of its central or southern re-gions. Therefore it is not bravery that I need recom-mend to an Italian coldier; but I wast impress upon him with all the fervor of my soul the discipline of ancient Bome, an invariable harmony from one to an other, and from province to province, beside a due re-spect for property, and above all for that of the poor peasantry, who suffer so much to gain the scanty bread

f their families.

I must repeat to you that an officer beloved and respected by his men will perceive with pleas are the em-pire he has acquired over them by his bravery and be nevolence, and the more so smid the dangers of war, when fatigue or want of food and the duration of the battle seem to justify their action. One effort more and victory is ours; but the answer is that the soldiers and victory is only; but the above is that the voice and prestige of a beloved officer are enough to stimulate the greatest recreant to a renewed combat. Besides, it is impossible that a soldier would abandon on the field of battle an officer who had treated him kindly, who had assisted him in his wants, and who had shared the toils and glory of a campaign. For these rasons especial care ought to be taken by officers to live with their soldiers and take care of them as they

live with their soldiers and take care of them as they would of their own fsmily.

Figally, I shall say to all Italians, with the certainty of being listened to that, being few, the streggle will be lorg, and with a great sterifice of gold and blood; but being many, we shall secure the unity of Italy quickly and woll, so that future generations shall remember us with affection.

G. Garibaldi.

CHINA.

We have advices from Hong Kong to July 7; Shanghae June 29. The following is the summary of The China Mail:

Nothing of a political nature mail. Lord Elgin left this for the north in the after-noon of the Edd ult., in her Majesty's ship Feroze, and Baron Gros, on the morning of the 25th ult., in his Im-perial Majesty's steamer Saigon. They both arrived at Shanghae on the 25th and 28th June, respectively, and were to I ave for the north immediately. Gen. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope had both left for the Gulf of Pecheli—the former on the [22d June, and

the latter on the 20th.

The robels were still in the ascendant, according to last advices from Shannbae; and there was no trade whatever at that port. Some missionaries paid the rebels a visit, and were well received, and it was ascertained that they belonged to the Taiping body. The alijes had sent a body of men a short distance into the country to ascertain if the rebels were in that vicinity.

Ho-kwei-tsing has been dograded, and ordered to Pekin a prisoner, for the less of Soochow, but it was thought he would try and make capital out of the bar-

barian business.

There was a large number of transports anchored in Talien Bay, and the bay presented every appearance of being a fine anchorage. A portion of the teeps were encamped on shore. The Mandarins had prohibited the people from supplying our forces with provisions, and a large number of people had proceeded inland, to be out of the way. Some junks that had been seized for commissariat purposes were deserted by the crews, and the junks left in our hands. The weather is described as cool and bracing, the ther-mometer standing at 70 degrees in the cubm, and long swilights, similar to Ausumnat hove. From Chusan we have no later intelligence than the 12th of June. The troops had received orders to pre-

eed north. Japan there is no intelligence of any import

ceed north.

From Japan there is no intalligence of any importance. Thirgs there seem to have settled down. There was not much trade doing in imports, but in exports some transactions were taking place.

A serious disturbance 'ook place at Fonchau on the 22d June between the Canton lorcha men and the Chinchew lorcha men. Various causes are assigned, but it is right to premise that these porties are old rivals. These quarrels among the Chinese are not unfrequent on land as well as water, and in the district opposite Hory Kong, the Sunon districts, many clan fights take place, and have been witnessed by foreigners on many occasions. The mandarins are so power less that the recole do as they like. In the present less that the people do as they like. In the present case the authorities shut themselves up in the city, leaving the belligerents to settle their affairs in their

We call the attention of our readers to the comment published in another part of this day's issue of Tux TRIBUNE, of a citizen of California, upon the recent opinion of Mr. Attorner-General Black, in the case of the application made by the Legislature of that State to the President, for Executive interference to remove an injunction I sid at the suit of the United States upon the proprietors of the New Almaden quick-ilver mine

The action of the Californian Legislature is defended on the ground that the injunction in question, while it was not necessary to present the interests of the United States in the premises, is erriously detrimental to the mining and other industries of the State; and the whole care as here diseased certainly involves questions of the first importance to the whole California popelaica. Judge Black is evidently governed by a fixed 'pelief that no tide to lands in Californis can pos-sib', be round and honest, and "An early Californian" contends that under this belief the Attorney-General has been led into doing the gravest injurtice to an old and well-es ablished interest of his State. The case itself is now under litigation in California. Mesers. Reverdy Johnson and Benjamin, having gone out to the Pacific to maintain the right of the New Almaden THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. BELLEVILLE AND COBOURG. COBOURG, C. W., Sept. 7, 1860.

ces at Belleville yesterday moraing

The disturba. se by the deputations a ... om Kingston, who, under the vagrant painter Robinson, and other leaders, had ra-pioly pushed forward immee. attempts the Prince's departure from their own city, & stimulate their neighbors to equal demonstrations of tisan spite. The town of Belleville resonnded all the morning with vehement invectives against the two lovernment officers whom the Orangemen have agreed to regard as the real authors of their grievances, the Da'e of Newcastle and Sir Edmund Head. Avowals of affecttion and respect for the Prince himself were frequently made by the stump declaimers, who at various times held forth, but were always coupled with declarations to the effect that "his Royal Highness was turned from his own wishes by the daring Ministers ' who misled him." The Orangemen affect, in public and in private, to believe that the sympathics of the Prince are entirely with them, and that, if the pernicious influences of his advisers could be for a short time withdrawn, the result would be a graceful compliance with all their demands. This would be an amusing, if it were a less harmless delusion; but the disagreeable consequences which are likely to continue so long as it is maintained make it a matter of more sober consideration. Nothing, of course, can now atone for the display of inhospitable discourtesy already given; but a little repentant grace at the end might soften the more disgraceful aspects of the evil. Even this, however, can hardly be hoped for, so long as the conviction remains that the Prince or any of his party can regard the outbreak with any feeling but that of indignation or contempt.

The condition of affairs at Belleville having prevented a landing there, the steamboat Kingston started for Cobourg, whence assurances had been received that no offensive displays of any kind would be permitted. Here the Prince landed in the evening, was cordially received both in the public streets and at the ball given him at the City Hall, which he attended with his suite. The popular feeling in this place against the Orangemen is very strong, and, although a small band of the faithful, bearing banners and badges, and led by the same Major Flannigan, who took so conspicuous a part in the proceedings at Kingston, came up by the evening train to prepare a rigorous disturbance of the peace, their valor has for the hour given way to its better part, discretion, and the Major, while awaiting a more avorable opportunity for his demonstration, contents himself with vapory menaces. Do not be awed by the distinguished military title which the Flaningan bears. In his less lofty moments he is a simple butcher, as we might guess from his air and mien, which well encourage the suspicion of many a bovine slaughter, and bleeding lambs unnumbered. When you bear that this rude boor, with his vulgar speech and his course assaults upon all those whose actions have aroused his ire, is the champion of a great religious cause, doing staunch battle for a noble principle-which his admirers and followers are forever proclaiming-you get a fair idea of the amount of dignity which attaches to the whole movement.

The quiet of Cobourg seems to encourage the hope of relief in future from a repetition of the diagraceful scenes of Kingston. Intelligence from Toronto now gives assurance of a reasonable settlement of the threatened troubles, but the vagrant painter Robinson is to be there, and his capacity for mischief is great, as well an that of Flannigan the butcher, who is also to be foremost in the throng. It is hard to speculate upon the probable result. Opinions, even among the highest officers of the Government, are divided. Some predict tranquillity; others apprehend a display of dangerous violence; but, whatever the event may be, you will have been informed of it before this can have reached

[By Telegraph.]
TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1860.
It is considered by those who have been with the Prince of Wales, since his arrival in America, that the

reception and illuminations here last night in his honor, surrassed anything yet seen.

The Prince is holding a levee this morning.

This siterneon he lays the foundation stone for the

statue of the Queen.

This evening he attends a reception at Osgood Hall.

There are no further apprehensions of Orange diffi-

The weather is rainy. THE ORANGE DIFFICULTY IN KINGSTON. THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THE MAYOR.

Oyr Kingston Sept 5, 1860. Sin: It is with the utmost repret that I now find myself compelled to take the extreme course contemplated as possible in my letter to Sir Edmund Head of the 30th August, which was come unicated immediately to you by his Excellency, and to advise the Prince of Wales to proceed on his way without landing in the City of Kingston.

When we arrived yesterday we found an arch cov-

When we arrived yesterms we found an arch over ered with Orange decoration, and an organized body of many hundreds wearing all the insignia of their Order, with nunerous liags and banners, and every ac-companiment which characterizes such processions. I could hardly bring myself to believe that, after seeing you and the gentlemen who accompanied you on brard the steamboat, and fully explaining to you the motives which actuated my advice to the Prince, the objections I took to these party displays on such an occasion, and the necessary consequences which must ensue, that the Orangemen would be so misguided in their own con-duct, and act so offensively to the whole of their fel-low-citizens—Protestant and Roman Catholic—as to

persevere is their intention of preventing the Prince from accepting the hospitality of your city.

I have been disappointed. The Prince has consented to wait 25 hours to should be a consented. I have been disappointed. The Prince has consented to wait 22 hours to give the Orangemen time to recon-sider their resolve. They adhere to it and it is my duty, therefore, to advise the Prince to pursue his

What is the cacrifice I asked the Orangemen to

What is the cacrifice I asked the Orangemen to make? Merely to abstain from displaying in the presence of a young Prince of 19 years of age, the heir to a scenter which rules over millions of every form of Christianity, symbols of religion and political organizations which are notoriously offensive to the members of another creed, and which, in one portion of the empare, has repeatedly produced, not only discord and beauthorning, but riot and bloodslard. I never doubted the loyalty of the individuals composing the Orange body. I based my appeal to them on the ground of that loyalty and of their good feeling. I did not ask them to sacrifice a principle, but to farl a flag and abstain from an article of dress. I wished the Prince to ree them, but not to give countenance to a society which has been disapproved in the mother country by the Sovereign and Legislature of Great Britain.

I am told that they represent this act of mine as a I am told that they represent this act of mice as a slight to the Protestant edicion. Until they can prove that the great mass of Englishmen who are not Orange-men are also not Protestants, it is quite nunecessary for me to repudiate so unfounded and absurd a charge. I am well aware that such party processions are not illegal in this country as they are in Ireland. This is a conclosive answer if I asked you as Mayor to exercise conclosive answer

of ur numberity - but it is no answer to my remonstrance.

I made it, not as Secretary for the Colonies, called upon I made it, not as Secretary for the Colonies, called upon to enforce a law, but as a Minister of the Queen attending the Prince of Wales by command of Her Majesty on an official visit to the Colony at the invitation of the Legislature, and I ask, in want position would the Prince be placed by my sanction if he were now to pass through such a scene as was prepared for him (which happens not to be forbidden by the Colonial Legislature) and next year visit the North of Iraland, where he could not be a party to such an exhibition without viciniting the laws of his country.

he could not be a party to such an exhibition without vicinting the laws of his country.

His Royal Highness will continue the route which has been prepared for him, but in any place where similar demonstrations are adhered to, a similar course to that pursued at Kingston will be taken.

I cannot cone ude this letter without an expression of regret that the Corporation did not accept the offer which I made them, through you, to present the address on board the steamer, an offer readily accepted by the Moderator and Synod of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland. It is impossible to believe that the Members of the Corpora los were influenced by sympathy with the conduct is impossible to believe that the with the conduct of the Orangemen, but I fear such a construction is too likely to be put upon their decision.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, The worshipful, the Mayor of Kingston.

On the morning of the 7th inst., the ceamship America, off Saubro, collided with and cank the British chooner Emerald, from the Stratts of Belle Isle for Barrington, N. S., with a cargo of fish. The crew of the Emerald—eleven in number—were taken off and taken into Boston.